1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE
3	In Re: IRISH BANK RESOLUTION : BANKRUPTCY CASE CORPORATION LIMITED : NO. 13-12159-CSS
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5	JOHN FLYNN, SR., et al., : CIVIL ACTION
6	Plaintiffs, :
7	· :
	KIERAN WALLACE, et al., :
8	: NO. 14-108-LPS Defendants. :
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10	Wilmington, Delaware Monday, April 21, 2014
11	TELEPHONIC ORAL ARGUMENT
12	
13	BEFORE: HONORABLE LEONARD P. STARK, U.S.D.C.J.
14	APPEARANCES:
15	THE ROSNER LAW GROUP, LLC
16	BY: FREDERICK B. ROSNER, ESQ.
17	and
	O'NEILL & COMPANY
18	BY: LAWRENCE DANIEL O'NEILL, ESQ. (New York, New York)
19	
20	Counsel for Flynn Parties
21	SKADDEN ARPS SLATE MEAGHER & FLOM, LLP
22	BY: VAN C. DURRER, II, ESQ., and ANNIE LI, ESQ.
23	Counsel for the Foreign Representatives of
24	Irish Bank Resolution Corporation Limited
25	Brian P. Gaffigan Registered Merit Reporter

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2	PROCEEDINGS
3	(REPORTER'S NOTE: The following telephonic oral
4	argument was held in chambers, beginning at 4:26 p.m.)
5	THE COURT: Good afternoon, everyone. This is
6	Judge Stark. Who is there, please?
7	MR. O'NEILL: Yes. Judge Stark, this is
8	Lawrence Daniel O'Neill for the Flynn plaintiffs, the
9	appellants. And Frederick Rosner is here also for the
10	appellants.
11	THE COURT: Okay.
12	MR. ROSNER: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
13	THE COURT: Good afternoon.
14	MR. DURRER: Your Honor, Van Durrer from
15	Skadden Arps Slate Meagher & Flom on behalf of the Foreign
16	Representatives. With me on the phone as well is Annie Li
17	from my office.
18	THE COURT: Okay. Is there anybody else?

Just you all; right?

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MR. O'NEILL: Yes, that is correct.

THE COURT: I have my court reporter here with me. For the record, it is the case of In Re: Irish Bank Resolution Corporation Limited. It's our Civil Action No. 14-108-LPS. And I set this call basically to discuss the request for direct certification of the appeal to the Third Circuit. We reviewed the pleadings and tried to follow what was happening or is happening in the Bankruptcy Court and found we needed some further assistance from all of you before we could make a decision, so that is why we're here. Given that it is the plaintiffs or appellants, I guess, request, let's start with them please. Go ahead.

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MR. O'NEILL: Yes, Your Honor. Lawrence Daniel O'Neill for the appellants.

The standard for direct appeal that would apply or does apply in this case is that it is the absence of a controlling decision on these matters in the Third Circuit, and the fact that this is an issue of significant public importance and particularly within the framework of the application of Chapter 15 of the Bankruptcy Code.

The case in the Bankruptcy Court involves the seizure of assets of the largest or it was the largest bank in Ireland by the Irish government through special legislation. The bank had, prior to its termination, it was a solvent institution. And I am only dealing with the facts for which there is no contention here. It was a solvent institution. It had, prior to that point, three operating branches in the United States: in Chicago, Boston, and New York. It had had several hundred, if not more, U.S. citizen customers. It made loans and had done significant business in the United States. Most of those assets were sold a

couple of years ago to various U.S. parties. But it still retains sums significant to the tune of just under \$1 billion in U.S. assets.

The decision in the Bankruptcy Court unfortunately has no opinion attached to it, so the nature of the facts that were accepted by the Court are difficult to ascertain.

THE COURT: Let me stop you there because that was part of my concern.

MR. O'NEILL: Yes.

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THE COURT: First off, I wanted to confirm, there is still no opinion from Judge Sontchi; correct?

MR. O'NEILL: That is correct, Your Honor. There is still no opinion.

THE COURT: Have you heard anything further from him as to whether -- I think the order was unclear whether an opinion may or may not follow. Is there anything further on that from your perspective?

MR. O'NEILL: No, Your Honor. There is a notation in hand at the bottom of the first page of the ruling that says that an opinion may follow, but one has not followed. I presume at this point that one perhaps will not follow.

THE COURT: So given that, and given that we don't know, for instance, some of the factual determinations

that may have underlied the decision, doesn't that affect the analysis as to whether this is suitable for an immediate appeal to the Circuit Court?

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MR. O'NEILL: Your Honor, I don't believe so in the sense that if we accept the evidence as presented to the Court by the Foreign Representatives as being accepted by the Court in granting the order, and that evidence is in the order and is fairly straightforward. So if we leave out the contentious bits, the part we don't agree with, I think there is still sufficient evidence, sufficient issues of law to justify a direct appeal.

Specifically, the dissolution of the bank and the transfer of its assets to the Irish government, everybody agrees, is a sui generis act. The IBRC Act, as passed by the Irish legislature in February of 2013, applies only to IBRC. It applies to no other institution or body in Ireland. That it does not set up any other regime of bankruptcy or liquidation that applies to any other party.

The Act, and it's in the evidence presented in the hearings, abrogates and makes inapplicable the majority of the Irish bankruptcy law as it relates to normal Irish bankruptcy and replaces it with law made, rulings made by the Minister of Finance himself with very limited, we would argue none but that is a disputed fact, with very limited review possible by Irish courts of those decisions.

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The Minister of Finance oversees the liquidation. He makes rulings pursuant to that liquidation. Those rulings are sometimes published and sometimes not. And they are binding on the Liquidators. Thus, he can instruct the Liquidators in any way he chooses.

The Minister has created security over the assets of the bank within a time frame which would ordinarily in Ireland be grounds for a challenge of a fraudulent transfer. That challenge is precluded by provisions of the Act which also gives the Minister the right to create new securities over assets of the bank so long as they are in favor of the Irish government and precludes any challenge to those securities.

The bank, Irish Bank in its heyday was not only the largest bank in Ireland but it operated three branches in three U.S. cities, New York, Boston, and Chicago, under the approval and the license of the U.S. Federal Reserve.

They made loans. They conducted commercial banking activities, although not High Street Banking activities, up until the time the bank was terminated in February.

The bank clearly, it was admitted in the case, overcharged its U.S. customers. The degree of that overcharging and the nature of that overcharging was disputed but the fact that it did overcharge its U.S. customers was admitted. And that overcharging resulted in

a loss, again, a disputed number, but a significant loss nonetheless to its U.S. customers.

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The bank was not insolvent at the time that it was, its assets were transferred to the Irish government.

And the proceeding in hand is not one of adjustment of debt which implies somehow the correction of or the solution of a problem so as to allow an entity to continue in business in Chapter 11 in the United States or an Examinership in Ireland. It is, and the evidence is quite clear from the legislative history of the IPRC Act, solely for the purpose of transferring the assets of the bank to the Irish government for the benefit of the Irish taxpayers.

It is our strongly held belief that that set of facts, which I don't believe are disputed in the evidence, are insufficient for recognition of a Chapter 15 -- for a Chapter 15 recognition, and it is our belief that accepting a Chapter 15 recognition under those conditions with that evidence, leaving out the disputed evidence, is tantamount to a rubber stamp carte blanche, we will recognize any seizure of any assets of any entity under legislation passed by any government so long as it is couched in the terms of a bankruptcy or liquidation regardless of the nature, the real nature or the true nature of the action that is taken.

That has not been the standard set so far in any cases in this Circuit, and is certainly not the standard set

In Re: Betcorp which it would seem to be the universal standard applied across a broad range of cases, including cited favorably in the ABC Learning Centres case in the Third Circuit.

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I think the fact if this stands, it implies any
Chapter 15 filing, regardless of the deficiencies of the
foreign proceeding, any bank winding up for the benefit of the
governments that have bailed it out, for example, any seizure
of corporate assets by any government pursuant to legislation
that has the color and the flavor of a bankruptcy regardless
of this real intent will be recognized by the Bankruptcy
Courts as a valid foreign proceeding is a matter of significant
public importance to the U.S. investors, debtors, and to
creditors of those institutions.

THE COURT: So if the case were to go forward on appeal to the Third Circuit, the factual basis for it would be what you just outlined? Is that essentially your view?

MR. O'NEILL: That is correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Now, I believe the Bankruptcy Code
permits the Bankruptcy Court to revisit the finding of a
related foreign main proceeding at any time; is that correct?
And, if so, is that pertinent to the issue I have to decide?

MR. O'NEILL: I think that the Court, Your Honor can reconsider under a motion for a reconsideration, but I don't believe the Court can reopen the matter once it has

recognized a foreign proceeding as a foreign main proceeding absent some evidence of fraud or misrepresentation that emerges.

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THE COURT: And help me understand how a certification of your appeal would help materially advance the bankruptcy pending here as opposed to whatever impact on other litigation you may want to pursue.

MR. O'NEILL: On the bankruptcy pending here, the IBRC liquidation will be completed in a very short period of time. The actual timing is unknown, but rumors and the statements made to the Irish Parliament by the minister and rumors around the halls of the high court in Dublin imply that the court will be fully liquidated, IBRC will be fully liquidated before the end of this year.

The final liquidation of IBRC, of course, will significantly harm the creditors of the bank who have been harmed already in this case. And so that in terms of the clarity as to the appropriateness of recognizing a foreign seizure of assets as a bankruptcy, it is important that that be resolved quickly.

More importantly, though, I think as to the application of Chapter 15, which is a relatively new statute, and particularly the application in this Circuit which is of exceptional importance nationwide because of Delaware's prominence in the corporate area, that there

needs to be clear clarification as to the actual standards that would be applied in the Third Circuit or should be applied in the Third Circuit to the approval, granting recognition of a foreign proceeding in Delaware.

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Moreover, any lapse, any significant lapse of time in the legal process in this case will render any meaningful review of these matters moot because IBRC will have ceased to exist. The assets will have transferred to the Irish government, in this case to NAMA, and the matter will be moot to undertake before the courts.

THE COURT: Thank you. Let me hear from the appellee, please.

MR. DURRER: Good afternoon, Your Honor. This is Van Durrer of Skadden Arps Slate Meagher & Flom for the Foreign Representatives.

Just to respond to Your Honor's initial question. Yes, I do think that the lack of a detailed opinion impacts your ruling today.

First of all, the local rules provide that to the extent that Judge Sontchi would issue an opinion within seven days or so, it would become part of the record. Judge Sontchi didn't do that. And now being before him every few weeks in this matter, there is nothing to indicate that he intends to turn back to this unless instructed to do so to provide more detailed findings than what he put on the

record back on December 18 and what he memorialized in the order itself.

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So in light of that, I think that if the Third Circuit were to consider what the statute is designed for, mainly, controlling issues of law, it should be clear to the Third Circuit what those controlling issues of law were and that the facts upon which the determinations were made. Candidly, it's not very clear.

We have, both parties prepared detailed findings of fact and conclusions of law at the time back in November when the trial in this matter concluded. And it was our hope that Judge Sontchi would have had the opportunity to adopt or refuse to adopt some or all of those. So I think that it is a bit of a challenge. And,

Again, candidly, Your Honor, as a trial judge for your day job, if I could say that with tongue in cheek, might be better equipped for sure than the Third Circuit. They're looking at various drafts of proposed findings of face and conclusions of law cold. I would like to have the opportunity for Your Honor's guidance on how to interpret those based on your more day-to-day experience with trials and the trial court experience.

Going to the second question you posed, Your Honor: Does Judge Sontchi have the opportunity to revisit recognition at any point? There is sort of at least two

ways in which that can happen. Section 1517(d), like David, of the Bankruptcy Code provides that the provisions of the subchapter do not prevent modification or termination of recognition if it is shown that the grounds for granting it were fully or partially lacking or if ceased to exist. When considering such action, the Court should give due weight to possible prejudice to the party that relied upon the order granting that recognition. So that is baked right into the statute.

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In addition, under Section 1522, there is a provision for protection of creditors and other interested parties where a party's interest can apply for relief or the modification of relief following recognition in order to protect our interests.

This has actually been pursued in this case.

One of our borrowers sought to modify relief to protect what they perceived as confidential information related to their business because we were in the process of marketing their loans for sale and we believed that competitors might have an unfair advantage in viewing their commercial information, so we worked out an agreement. We actually settled that matter. That is an instance where people on an individual basis are coming back to court and asking for assistance with respect to what they perceive as negative impacts of recognition on their particular instances.

That leads me to a related issue which is another sort of change in circumstances from when this matter was first brought to Your Honor's attention. And that is that the basis upon which the appellants asked for this expedited relief in part is because there was a New York action that they had brought that had been stayed by virtue of the Section 362 automatic stay that applies upon recognition in this matter, and they argued that they were

prejudiced because that action was forestalled and could

not proceed until this appeal was resolved.

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Well, that is not the case anymore. They presented an amended complaint to Judge Sontchi which Judge Sontchi permitted them to proceed with, and they have in fact proceeded in New York. So the original alleged prejudice that existed because this recognition of this Chapter 15 proceeding is stalling that action, it is just no longer the case, and it might helpful for Your Honor to know that.

With respect to the core of our argument, I'm not going to spend a lot of time on this unless Your Honor has specific questions, but there are factual issues. We highlighted in our papers, for example, that the appellants cited nothing in their proposed findings of fact or conclusions of law as far as factual matter to the effect that Irish Bank Resolution Corp. had branches or agencies operating within the United States at the time of the commencement

of the Chapter 15 petition. So contrary to the settlement comments that Mr. O'Neill made, those are disputed issues of fact.

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We did present evidence on that, and I think that it was implicit in Judge Sontchi's findings, limited though they were, that he determined that we were in fact eligible for Chapter 15 relief by virtue of not having a branch or agency within the United States for two reasons.

Reason No. 1 -- and this was uncontroverted at the trial below -- none of those, whatever you want to call them, branches, agencies or representative offices, and that distinction is important by the way, but whatever you call them, none of them were operating at the end of August when the Chapter 15 was commenced, and the case law is clear that that is the date you look at. Were you eligible at the time you filed? And obviously we hadn't opened any since then. We were prohibited under Irish law from operating as a bank. We could only wind down our assets.

Second, these terms have meaning within the U.S. statutes. We cited these in our papers, but a branch or agency has meaning under federal banking laws in the U.S. Specifically, a branch or agency must be able to originate a loan. A representative office by distinction cannot originate a loan, it can only interact with customers. In this instance, it was clear from the testimony below that

none of the offices of IBRC that were operating in the United States in any bank could originate loans. Those decisions had to go back to Dublin or an office in the U.K. for final decision. They could not consummate that transaction all by themselves. As I said, again, all those offices were closed in any event well before August when the Chapter 15 petition was commenced.

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Next. Even setting aside whether there are disputed issues of fact, controlling law, you know, we have ABC Learning Centres, which is a very lengthy Third Circuit opinion. It describes the intent and purpose behind Chapter 15 and the trial model law, it highlights how collective and universalistic approaches are preferred to individualistic approaches. We detailed in our papers how these parties, the Flynns, are focused on their action, their ability to recover. They prefer the individualistic approach as opposed to the collective approach in collective insolvency proceedings like this.

With respect to the insolvency. Specifically, the model law and the Third Circuit case law does not require that individual creditors get a distribution, for example. And that was specifically raised and rejected in ABC Learning Centres. It merely requires that the statute be set up that way.

By analogy, the statute likewise does not

require that the company, in this case IBRC, be insolvent. And that is disputed. I think the former directors of IBRC take the position that IBRC was insolvent when it was taken over and put through the Irish Bank Resolution Act in February of 2013, and the Special Liquidators offered testimony at the hearing in recognition that they dispute that. That they have a different opinion with respect to that, and there has not been a final adjudication on that.

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However, the Chapter 15 statute does not require insolvency. It merely requires that the entity seeking Chapter 15 relief be the subject of a law relating to insolvency or the adjustment of debt; and the Flynns cannot dispute that the IBRC act, whatever else it does, involves the adjustment of debts. So regardless of whether this entity is solvent or not, and that is for another day, in another jurisdiction, that would not render IBRC ineligible for Chapter 15 relief.

Then the last couple of things that we talked about in our papers, is this a matter of public importance?

Not really. This is such a unique statute, it's not going to come up again, and the only people that are still arguing about this right are the Flynns and IBRC.

I want to focus here on something, too, which my colleagues take a little bit of liberty with. The posture that they tee this up in, Your Honor, is that this is a big

bad foreign company beating up on a small, helpless United States citizen.

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at the trial below was this is an Irish Bank. There is a clear involvement, I'm not going to dispute it, with the Irish government in Irish Bank, and there is a security interest held by a third party that is also related to the Irish government. However, the Flynns are Irish citizens, and they happen to live in Florida. God bless them. They have a Green Card. God bless them. But they have recourse. This is not their only avenue of recourse. In fact, there are numerous proceedings, multiple proceedings going on in the Irish courts involving the Flynns and IBRC. So they're not shy about exercising their rights. So it's just a little unfair to call this a grand notion of public importance between a big foreign government and a small United States citizen when that is just simply not the case.

And then the last point, Your Honor, that we had raised is, and I think Your Honor addressed this, too: What impact does this have on the bankruptcy case?

Well, not only is the Flynns' action proceeding, but the standard is, will expediting the appeal by taking it straight to the Third Circuit expedite our bankruptcy case?

And, frankly, the matter is that it won't.

This appeal is not, other than taking my time

1 and causing me to bill fees to my client, which I am 2 thrilled about, it's not distracting at all from the 3 prosecution of the underlying case. We've had loan sales since then, we have conducted other business since then, and 5 at the upcoming hearing in May before Judge Sontchi, we will continue to ask the Court to approve further loan sales and 6 7 other asset distribution. So we continue to go about our business. This appeal really does not impact that in any 9 regard.

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So unless there are further questions, Your Honor, that ends our presentation.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Durrer, so then what would you have me do? I would deny the certification and then enter a briefing schedule on the appeal here? Is that what you would propose?

MR. DURRER: That would be acceptable, Your Honor. And then I think that what we would endeavor to do is to walk you through the factual record that we believe supports what Judge Sontchi did, and then Your Honor would have an opportunity to narrow the field of potential legal issues. And in my view, Your Honor, I think there aren't any, but at a minimum, you would definitely focus what would be a further approach by the Third Circuit on any of these issues that happened to remain.

THE COURT: Alternatively, Mr. Durrer, where you

started maybe was a suggestion I could formally I suppose send it back to Judge Sontchi and ask him either to write something or tell us if he is going to? Was that -- is that another course of action available here?

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MR. DURRER: That is definitely another course of action, Your Honor. And in light of the comments I made about the fact that you're much better equipped to develop a record than is the Third Circuit, certainly Judge Sontchi is even more better equipped. And I think that the tension, if you look back at the transcript from the December 18th hearing, you will see that this statute, and it's unusual in this regard, specifically says that a party requesting recognition of a Chapter 15 proceeding is entitled to an order at the earliest possible time.

And after Thanksgiving and the first couple of weeks of December, approaching fast the end of your holiday, I think that Judge Sontchi realized that he was treading a little bit on that statute by not issuing a ruling. His preference clearly that he expressed would have been to write more, and his footnote at the bottom of the December 18th order expressly says it as well.

So I think that is definitely an avenue available to Your Honor, and it actually might be very efficient in terms of putting the meat and potatoes of this matter in front of an appellate court, whether it is you or some other court.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Mr. O'Neill, I will give you a chance to respond.

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MR. O'NEILL: Your Honor, I will be very brief.

I think Mr. Durrer has made my case on the importance of this matter when he said this is a one time action, this case applies only to IBRC, and said it will not be used again. The fact is this certainly will be used again. This is basically a nationalization of the assets of a foreign bank which has significant U.S. presence.

It's a bit insulting for Mr. Durrer to suddenly decide that my clients are not U.S. citizens because they are merely permanent residents with Green Cards and not U.S. Passport holders. I think a lot of Green Card holders would be shocked to find that Mr. Durrer thinks they are not in fact U.S. citizens, and U.S. citizens should rely upon foreign courts as their only recourse in an action where they have been defrauded by a foreign bank.

I can say that this issue will come up again.

It will come up frequently again. It may come up very soon where you have various foreign governments, for their own purposes, whatever they may be, passing legislation to seize the assets of foreign corporations which have U.S. creditors, investors and parties in them, and using the precedence set in this case, those parties would apply to have that confiscation of the assets, that seizure of the assets

recognized as a foreign proceeding before the Bankruptcy Courts of the United States. That is the real issue here that needs to be decided.

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If a foreign government passes legislation unique, as Mr. Durrer admits, that applies only to an entity for the purpose of "liquidating" that entity for the benefit of the foreign government exclusively, is that or should that be recognized as a proceeding worthy of the protection of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code?

THE COURT: It's correct, isn't it, that your New York action is going forward at this time, Mr. O'Neill?

MR. O'NEILL: Yes, except the New York action is barred against IBRC, the Special Liquidators and their advisors, as is discovery against IBRC which is the heir to Anglo-Irish Bank which is the party that engaged in the fraudulent behavior to begin with, which is an impediment to that action to the extent that we are not able to obtain the bank records, the account records, and to subpoena those records and to engage in discovery against the Special Liquidators that testified in the Chapter 15 proceeding that they have investigated thoroughly the overcharging issue.

I would love dearly to see the results of their investigation, but we are barred from obtaining those pursuant to the stay that has been entered against both us taking action against the Special Liquidators, their advisors, who

were in some cases intimately with the bank throughout this period of fraudulent behavior, and against IBRC, the successor institution itself. So that is an impediment, but, yes, despite the efforts of the Special Liquidators to prevent these cases going forward, Judge Sontchi has allowed us to proceed against all but the bank, the Special Liquidators and their advisors.

THE COURT: All right. And Mr. O'Neill, what about, if I'm not inclined to certify to the Third Circuit, what would you have me do in the alternative?

MR. O'NEILL: Well, actually, your suggestion of seeking an opinion from Judge Sontchi is actually quite a good one. I was quite disappointed not to get one because I think that that does impede an appeal of this matter, not to understand what he accepted and what he did not, or in the alternative, we would pursue the appeal through the District Court here in Delaware.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I'm going to give this a little bit more thought. I appreciate the input from both of you. I should say I'm considering truly everything from certifying to not certifying to sending it back to Judge Sontchi. In saying that, I mean I have concerns with each course of action which is one of the many reasons I have to give it some more thought.

I don't know that it's in anyone's interest if I

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were to certify it and then the Third Circuit takes a look at it and feels they can't really accept the certification or can't do much with it given the status of the case. I'm concerned with that happening to me as well, plus all the other things I have in front of me.

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But I'm sure with Judge Sontchi, I'm sure like me, he is very busy as well, and I have plenty of matters where the opinion takes a lot longer to get out than I ever would have hoped, and for all know that is the situation here. Obviously, I really don't know.

So I want to give this a little more thought. I don't intend to keep it hanging too long, but I'm not prepared to make a decision just now.

Is there anything further before we break, Mr. O'Neill?

MR. O'NEILL: Yes. Your Honor, actually, in light of your comments just now actually, and I've been taking all of that in carefully, perhaps a more appropriate course of action would be to require Judge Sontchi to at least give at least an opinion as to why he granted recognition given the facts in the case. And then we could revisit certification on that basis to see if there is sufficiency to warrant certification at that point.

THE COURT: Certainly, that is part of what I think I'm considering, so I appreciate understanding your

1	position.
2	Mr. Durrer, is there anything further?
3	MR. DURRER: No, Your Honor. Thank you.
4	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you all for your time.
5	Good-bye.
6	MR. O'NEILL: Thank you, Your Honor.
7	MR. DURRER: Thank you.
8	(Telephone conference ends at 5:03 p.m.)
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10	I hereby certify the foregoing is a true and accurate
11	transcript from my stenographic notes in the proceeding.
12	<u>/s/ Brian P. Gaffigan</u> Official Court Reporter
13	U.S. District Court
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